

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 60.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 22.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 286—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

94 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## GERMANS WORKING HARD DESPITE HUGE TREATY OBLIGATION

Commerce of World Will Be Affected by Effort to Fulfill Pledges, Says Gibbs.

### PEOPLE BEAR BURDEN

If Big Bill Is Paid Many Other Nations in World Can Face Only a Shump.

### NEW SPIRIT IN BERLIN

Buckling Down to Task Noted as Lethargy Similar to That in England Grips War Victors.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

Since my last message from Paris I have been studying life and arithmetic in Berlin, and I find both subjects of enormous interest. For what has happened in Germany now in the spirit of the people and in their terrific financial adventure to pay Allied reparations and avert economic ruin will decide the future of Europe. Upon their success or failure the fate of many nations besides their own utterly depends, and the commerce of every country of the world will be profoundly affected for good or for evil by Germany's effort to fulfill her pledges and regain industrial prosperity.

I have had remarkable opportunities for studying the political as well as the economic situation in Germany, having met chiefs of political parties, bankers, financial experts and business men, who have stuffed my head with facts and figures and have analyzed their national possibilities with the utmost frankness, as I really believe.

More interesting to me are my personal impressions of life in Berlin as they come in moving about among the ordinary people, not the political leaders or financial experts, but those middle class and working folk whose industry creates whatever wealth Germany may have, who bear the burdens of taxation imposed by defeat, and whose strength of will and body is after all the deciding factor in this problem of German reparations.

### Affairs Normal in Appearance.

Outwardly, and to some extent inwardly, Berlin seems to have regained its normal life and to have emerged from the blight of war. Its fear of revolution and counter-revolutions has passed. Its food supplies are free and uncontrolled. Its shops again are richly stocked with all those goods which were scarce and unobtainable two years ago—leather goods, calicoes, clothes of any kind and many of the little luxuries of daily life.

These people, swarming down the Friedrichstrasse and all its tributaries, or walking in the shade of Unter den Linden, seem cheerful and happy. They are all busy, and one sees none of those crowds of listless men and women who hang around labor exchanges and make London so miserable just now.

These Berlin folk are working keenly and with wonderful energy. Young men who come into hotels in the continual traffic are not there for idle hours. They bring black satchels stuffed with papers. They talk business and look as if there were plenty to do. There is no air of dejection or despair among a people conscious of defeat and of the tragic years ahead, but rather among all these Berlin crowds there is a look of alertness, good humor and confidence in the future.

Imperial pomp and pageantry have passed from Berlin. No guards surround its palaces. Only a few Sicherheitspolizei (security police) in neat green uniforms remain as a memory of all those military types who used to pass with such arrogance about the city.

### Much Different From London.

All that is gone, yet Berlin still looks like a great capital, rich and luxurious in its residential quarters and its magnificent hotels. There is a ceaseless line of automobiles streaming up the highway of the Kurfurstendamm. After working hours all the beer gardens and outdoor restaurants are thronged with people of every class, from those who spend hundreds of marks on their refreshments to those who buy a glass of beer and make it last a long time.

In London one does not find such outward cheerfulness, such a general resolution to make the best of life de-

## Siberia Protests at Japan's Interference

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, June 11.—A formal protest has been handed Japan by the Government of the Siberian Far Eastern Republic at Chita against Japanese interference in the internal affairs of the republic, it was announced in a message received through the semi-official Soviet wireless service from Moscow to-day. The communication demands a categorical promise by Japan not to assist "the counter revolutionists at Vladivostok," who recently seized possession of that city.

## SIBERIA GOLD RIGHTS GRANTED U. S. FIRM

Chita Government Gives 16 Year Mining Concession in Far East Republic.

### ZINOVIEFF IS DISPLACED

Lenine Prepares Decrees Making Radical Changes in Communist System.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, June 11.—A sixteen year gold mining concession in the gold field area under its control has been granted to an American firm by the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, whose headquarters is in Chita, according to a Moscow radio dispatch to-day. The Government, however, reserves the right to buy back the mines before the expiration of the term if it so desires.

The *Pravda* of Moscow says that the Siberian gold fields, which before the war produced 108,000 pounds of gold annually, last year produced only 2,700 pounds. In the Lena gold fields the newspaper estimates the cost of mining at two and a half ounces of gold for every ounce produced.

### Asks Aid Against Americans.

According to the *Krasnaya Gazeta* of Petrograd, the Bolshevik committee of Kamchatka has asked the Central Government in Moscow for armed ships to protect him against "American merchants, who prevent him from taking possession of the gold and furs in Kamchatka."

Kamchatka is a peninsula in northeastern Siberia on the Behring Sea. The Soviet Government has been granted concessions there by the Soviet Government. Kamchatka is controlled from Moscow and is not in the province of the Chita regime.

Three more important decrees making radical changes in the previous Communist system are declared in Moscow dispatches to newspapers here to be preparation by Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Soviet Premier, and their early promulgation is expected.

The first of these reported decrees permits virtually unlimited deposits and checking accounts by individuals in the State cooperative banks. The second limits the power of the Technical and Bolshevik industrial body, to cases of open armed revolt, banditry and conspiracy, transforming it into a purely government secret service for such crimes. While all other cases will come before the courts. The third decree abolishes free travel on the railways and free postage, substituting tariff charges.

M. Zinovieff, Governor of Petrograd, says a Moscow dispatch to-day, will be replaced as president of the Third International by the Russian Soviet Government. He is expected to leave before the courts. The third decree abolishes free travel on the railways and free postage, substituting tariff charges.

### Johnston Leaves Riga.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, after waiting vainly for a fortnight here for permission to enter Soviet Russia for the purpose of investigating the labor situation and trade possibilities, left here to-day for Berlin, from which place he will return to the United States. "A Soviet representative cabled to Moscow for permission for me to enter," Mr. Johnston said before leaving here. "I came to Riga fully expecting the Soviets to welcome me for I came with the desire to help them to establish trade relations with the United States. In Berlin I made a further application to the Soviet Legation, which was refused. I was ordered to leave that country." I have received no answer at all, although other Americans have been admitted to Russia, or refused permission since I have been in Riga."

## BRITISH GET OIL RIGHTS IN BAKU FOR SOVIET

Have Three-fourths of Product; Rest Going to Reds.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Large concessions in the Baku oil fields are reported to have been granted a British company by the Russian Soviet Government, according to advices received here to-day in official circles, reproducing published reports in Latvia.

The concessions are reported to provide for the British company to receive four-fifths of the oil produced, the other fourth to revert to the Russian Government, and a permit for establishment by the company of its own police organization.

The report as received here to-day supplements various unofficial reports received recently from abroad to the effect that offers had been made by the Russian Soviet Government to British companies for oil concessions in the rich Baku fields. In particular formal announcement was made by Moscow wireless on April 4 of the denationalization of Russian industries to permit the exploitation of various works by foreign concessionaries. It also has been reported that with the negotiation of the

Continued on Second Page.

HOMESTEAD, Virginia Hot Springs—Sport, rest, new life. No humidity, no mosquitoes. Thru Pullman daily.—Adv.

## SCAN MRS. O'GRADY'S RECORDS FOR FACTS IN POLICE SCANDAL

Two Women Investigators Seek Light on Why She Quit in Rebellion.

### LEAD IN MASKED BALLS

Permits Range From \$5 to \$100, Tough Clubs Getting Lowest Rates.

### SILENCE LID JUMPING OFF

Meyer and Brown Puzzled by Continued Leaks in News of Probers' Activities.

Two women investigators employed by the joint legislative committee, of which Senator Schuyler M. Meyer is chairman, have been busy at Police Headquarters for the last few days, it was learned yesterday. These women have been examining confidential records in various branches of the department, especially those involving matters in which the women police and detectives have figured.

One of the matters which the committee's investigators will go into thoroughly is the mystery surrounding the sudden departure of Mrs. Ellen O'Grady from the Police Department. She was Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner and resigned in circumstances believed to conceal a scandal involving a confidential attaché of Commissioner Enright, now no longer connected with the department.

Mrs. O'Grady is now a probation officer in Brooklyn. She made a study of white slave traffic and of the dance hall situation throughout the city while she was in the Police Department, and from information that has reached the Meyer committee it has been deemed advisable to look over many of the records that accumulated during Mrs. O'Grady's tenure of office.

Failure to take proper police action against certain places and persons mentioned in some of Mrs. O'Grady's reports occurred with strange frequency, the committee's counsel has been informed, and when she protested and forced action in certain cases, her position in the department became so uncomfortable, as she has told friends, that she had to resign. She did so last December.

### Wide Range in Permit Rates.

Another curious phase of police activities relates to the varying charges made for permits for masquerade or masked balls. The committee's investigators have discovered that the fees charged for such permits ran all the way from \$5 to \$100 or more. The variation is supposed to be based upon the "size of the hall used for the ball. No masquerade ball may be held without a police permit and the amount of the fee charged seems to have been quite discretionary. For instance, a permit granted to Hugh C. Harvey on April 19 for a masquerade ball in the Ritz-Carlton cost \$100, while one granted on the same day to the Finnish Socialist Club at a large Brooklyn hall cost only \$5.

A large number of these permits are issued to members of the committee's investigators are seeking to learn by what basis of measurement the amount of the fee was fixed and whether it was based on original notions and not on the fact that the fee was already fixed by the neighborhood associations of young men, such as the "Tough Guys," "Hudson Dusters" and the like, generally operate under a \$5 permit.

Chairman Meyer and ex-Senator Elton R. Brown, chief counsel to the committee, had a consultation at the University Club yesterday concerning Justice Whitaker's decision upholding Deputy Police Commissioner Leach in refusing to be sworn before Senator Meyer as a subcommittee member of the committee. After the conference Senator Brown said that he had not yet read Justice Whitaker's decision and could not say whether it was a victory or a defeat for him, but he thought he would, on the ground that the legislative committee, being a special body and not a standing committee, can make its own rules and that the committee should be constituted as a subcommittee. For standing committees the smallest number permissible is three.

### Subcommittee Plan Changed.

But for two weeks, Senator Brown explained the practice of having only one member on a subcommittee had been discontinued, so that the effect of Justice Whitaker's decision is purely formal in that respect. But there is a question raised by the decision as to whether it will be necessary for the whole committee to meet again and organize its subcommittees.

Chairman Meyer said that if an appeal was taken Gov. Miller would be asked to direct the Appellate Division to hear argument on it on July 6, when the Appellate Court will reconvene for one day to hear original motions and not appeals. The chairman post-pooled the idea that an extra session of the Legislature might be necessary to expand the committee's powers, but said that if the Legislature raised the question, he would request Gov. Miller to take whatever action might be needed to add to the committee's power. Such a situation he did not anticipate, as he thought it might arise if a policy of obstruction and delay were consistently pursued by the city administration against the committee and its representatives.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission's rulings and general activities will engage the attention of the committee and form an important part of the investigation.

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

## TEST SHOWS HOUSE WILL ADOPT PORTER PEACE BILL AGAINST KNOX'S MEASURE

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 11.

ADOPTION by the House of the Porter peace resolution without amendment as a substitute for the Knox resolution approved by the Senate six weeks ago virtually was assured to-day.

The House by a vote of 208 to 105, which closely followed partisan lines, adopted a rule that prohibits the offering of amendments to the Porter resolution as reported from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. A final vote on the Porter substitute will be taken at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon under the rule, and the vote to-day indicates it will pass by a party vote.

The action presages a long fight between the conference committees of the two houses, in which President Harding may be forced to intervene. Although the two resolutions are the same in principle, House leaders say they never will agree to repeal the declaration of war as provided in the Knox plan, and Senate leaders are equally insistent that their resolution receive final approval.

The debate in the House was of a sharp partisan nature, the Democrats still standing by the Versailles treaty, while Republicans, in the words of Chairman Campbell (Kan.) of the Rules Committee, insisted that the resolution was necessary because of "the humiliating and dismal failure of the Wilson Administration to negotiate peace."

The assertion was made by Representative Flood (Va.) and other Democrats that the resolution might destroy claims of the United States to property of German interests seized during the war and held to make sure that Germany will pay the damage claims of American citizens.

Chairman Porter (Pa.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee in opening debate declared the resolution was not a desertion of the Allies, and predicted that Germany would accept it without any threat of force being necessary on the part of this Government.

## FORDNEY FOES SEEK HARDING TARIFF AID

Middle West Representatives Will Ask President to Curtail Chairman's Power.

### DANGER TO G. O. P. IS SEEN

Lumber Levy Is Not the Only Cause for Protest, as Whole Theory Is Attacked.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 11.

Middle West Representatives in the House decided to-day to take direct action against Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and the tariff schedules he is urging.

The Minnesota delegates, solidly Republican, and claiming to represent the sentiment of the entire Middle West and of the so-called agricultural bloc, voted unanimously to-day to make it clear to the President that the tariff bill as it is being framed threatens the life of the Republican party. Their fight is especially against the lumber schedule, but indirectly against the theory upon which Chairman Fordney appears to be writing the schedules generally.

The fight was compared to-day to that which Senator Cummins inaugurated while Governor of Iowa, which became known as the "Iowa idea" and which contributed largely to the unpopularity of the Payne-Aldrich bill and the defeat of President Taft. That fight started in the States themselves, while this one is being initiated by the middle West delegates in Congress.

Republican leaders expressed the opinion to-day that the new Minnesota idea is likely to prove as potent in influencing Republican thought on tariff legislation as did its predecessor in Iowa. The revolt against Chairman Fordney has gone so far that the appeal to President Harding in effect will ask the President, as leader of the party, to see that Mr. Fordney is deprived of his influence in framing the tariff schedules and to substitute for it Administration influence.

President Harding has taken the position that he will not attempt to influence Congress in its actions and the situation presents the necessity of a new decision to him. The middle West group charge Mr. Fordney with proposing to build a non-scalable tariff wall around the United States regardless of whether an industry needs protection or not. Mr. Fordney is not winning all the rounds with this new and militant group.

## LONGWORTH'S SISTER WINS SORBONNE DEGREE

Countess de Chambrun Accorded Honorable Mention.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 11.

The Countess de Chambrun, who before her marriage was Miss Clara Longworth, sister of Representative Nicholas Longworth of the Renaissance in England at the time of Shakespeare.

The Countess is one of the few American women ever accorded the distinction of having received an honorable mention from the judges. Her husband, Count Charles de Chambrun, was at one time counselor of the French Embassy at Washington. He is a direct descendant of Lafayette.

Continued on Seventh Page.

## Seeking Board in the Country?

Then note particularly the many charming places in Pennsylvania advertised to-day in the Want Ad pages of The Herald. Also other nearby places. See Section Six. Quiet, health bringing private sanatoriums near New York are also advertised in the Country Board columns.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

## HOBOKEN RACE RIOT STARTS WHEN NEGRO SHOOT A WHITE MAN

Five Black Mess Boys of a Liner in Danger From a Mob of 4,000.

### LYNCHING IS AVERTED

Seaman Badly Wounded on Pier and Assailant Later Hit by Cop's Bullet.

### CHAUFFEUR ALSO INJURED

Policeman Delaney Has Hard Battle With Crowd to Save Prisoner From Death.

Five negro mess boys from the Cosmopolitan liner McKeepoor precipitated a race riot in Hoboken early last night when they attempted to rush through a crowd of striking seamen just outside the gate of the army piers. One of the boys, according to the police, drew a revolver and in an attempt to help his mates through the strikers' line shot and fatally wounded Peter A. Adell.

The next minute the waterfront in that particular section produced a mob of 4,000 and the negroes were being pursued toward the business centre of the city. A panic spread through First and Second and Washington streets and through the approaches to the ferries and the Hudson tube system, and a hundred policemen were hurried from police headquarters, three blocks away, to restore order.

Edward Craig, the mess boy, who is under arrest on a charge of firing the shot that struck Adell, was saved from being lynched by Policeman Klerman Delaney. The policeman shot the negro through the leg to prevent his escape and as the crowd rushed forward to get him stood over him and kept the mob at a distance with his gun.

A second attempt to interfere with the police and get possession of Craig and the other four negroes was made as the prisoners were being taken into police headquarters. The mob surrounded the building and demanded satisfaction for the shooting of Adell. Policemen dispersed it.

### Seemed to Fear an Attack.

Witnesses said that Craig was in front of the other four negroes when they appeared at the pier gate. It was not known whether the strikers spoke to him. He appeared to fear an attack and, it was said, drew the revolver without having any reason to do so.

"Look out for the gun!" a striker near Craig shouted, and the police were told. The other boys pushed up from behind and apparently fearing they were to be beaten up one of them shouted "Shoot!" Craig's gun was discharged. Adell, standing only a few feet away, was struck in the chest. The bullet passed through his lungs and he fell unconscious.

"Come on—kill them for that," a striker near Adell called to the men near him. A rush was made for the negroes, but they were forcing their way through the crowd then with Craig in front waving his weapon first to one side and then to the other.

As Craig raised the revolver, the police were told. The other boys pushed up from behind and apparently fearing they were to be beaten up one of them shouted "Shoot!" Craig's gun was discharged. Adell, standing only a few feet away, was struck in the chest. The bullet passed through his lungs and he fell unconscious.

Policeman Delaney, on traffic duty a few blocks away, had heard the firing and appeared at the head of Second street, while Craig and the other negroes were still half a block away. Just as Delaney appeared Robert Rombach, a chauffeur, of 70 Park avenue, Hoboken, started to cross Craig's path. The negro opened fire and Rombach fell with a bullet in his abdomen.

### Policeman Uses His Gun.

Craig then tried to shoot Delaney, it is charged, and failing, tried to resume his flight. Delaney shot him through the left arm and after he had dropped to the roadway, Washington street kicked his gun out of reach.

At that point in the chase, the mob of 4,000 strikers and their friends caught up with the negroes. Craig's friends disappeared into alleys and hallways and the crowd seeing the negro lying in the street let them get away and turned their attention to the policeman who was forced to use the butt of his revolver to drive back negro who tried to drag the wounded negro to a tree nearby and lynch him. Help in the form of reserve policemen reached him and he saved his prisoner from being rushed away by the mob.

While Delaney and the other policemen were waiting for the motor patrol detectives searched the hallways of buildings nearby and found four other negroes. They were placed under arrest and were held as material witnesses of the shooting of Adell. They said they were Thomas Mack, Charles Martin, Thomas Jordan and Bruno Johnson, all mess boys employed on the McKeepoor.

At St. Mary's Hospital, where Adell and Rombach as well as Craig were taken, it was said that Adell could not live. The bullet, one of large calibre, passed through both lungs and lodged near his heart. Rombach also was in a serious condition, but it was said he might recover.

Craig was made a prisoner on a charge of atrocious assault and battery and shooting with intent to kill. Inspector Daniel Kiely and Capt. Thomas Garriker, who took charge of the investigation, said they have five witnesses who will appear against him and testify that he shot Adell.

Adell is a seaman, now out on strike. He is 37 years old and lives at 230 Hudson street, Hoboken.

The Greenwich, White and Cottage, White Sulphur Springs, Delightful for summer. Reasonable rates. Bookings please.—Adv.

## Sims, Guest at Dinner, Told of Denby's Action

LONDON, June 11.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims received the first news of his recall from the Associated Press after attending a dinner given in his honor by the Royal Thames Yacht Club this evening.

The Admiral said he had not yet received a cablegram from Secretary Denby, and accordingly declined to comment on the text forwarded here. At present, the Admiral said, he had not intention of altering the date of his sailing, June 15.

## STOLEN BOY'S BODY IS FOUND IN HUDSON

Corpse of Kidnapped Child Had Been Floating in River for Ten Days.

### IDENTIFIED BY CLOTHES

Father Recently Got Note From Blackmailers Warning of Revenge to Come.

The clothing taken from the body of the small boy found yesterday in the Hudson River near Piermont, N. Y., was identified at Nyack last night as that of Giuseppe Varotta, 5 years old, whom the entire New York police force has been searching since May 24.

Identification of the clothing was made by Salvatore Varotta, father of the kidnapped boy. The body had been buried in a cemetery at Nyack by order of Coroner Flanders of Rockland county.

The father and Detective Trezza of the Italian squad remained at Nyack while Police Headquarters tried to get in touch with Assistant District Attorney Dineen for the purpose of having him order Coroner Flanders to exhume the body.

Coincidentally with the report of the finding of young Varotta's clothing it became known that only a few days ago the Varotta family received a third note from the kidnappers. This last message threatened death of Giuseppe unless the father called off the police investigation and refused to help the detectives in the investigation of the movements of the five suspects arrested early in the search.

This last letter was a warning also of the gang's intention to revenge itself on Detective Michael Fiachetti, who has been in charge of the investigation. "If you appear before the Grand Jury the body of your boy will be found floating in the river a few days afterward," it stated. "And we will get that—Mike Fiachetti with a .35 cal. revolver."

Fiachetti, who was waiting at headquarters last night for word from Trezza and other detectives who accompanied him and the boy's father to Nyack, said that there was every indication that the Black Hand gang that stole young Giuseppe finally took his life and threw his body into the river. The threat in the last letter, he was inclined to believe, had been carried out.

Trezza and the other detectives of the Italian squad, together with Varotta, left headquarters just after 7 o'clock last night after attempts to obtain a description of the clothing of the victim over the telephone had failed. It was 10:20 o'clock when Trezza called Fiachetti at headquarters.

The clothing has been identified by Varotta, he reported to Fiachetti, "but the body has been buried."

It was explained that when the coroner examined the boy's body he found that there was every indication that the Black Hand gang that stole young Giuseppe finally took his life and threw his body into the river. The threat in the last letter, he was inclined to believe, had been carried out.

Trezza was ordered to remain at Nyack all night and to hold the other detectives with him as a guard for the dead boy's father. Instructions might be sent to Coroner Flanders by Assistant District Attorney Dineen at any minute, it was said, and the body would be exhumed immediately these instructions were received, Flanders promised.

The boy's body was found by a wood gatherer. When he first saw it, he was on the banks of the Hudson only a few feet from the end of the pier, but it washed back into the river before he could reach it. It sank at that time, but two hours later it came floating back and he again saw the body, which had been washed up for the second time in almost the exact spot where he had first seen it.

The theory the detectives are working on, however, is that the boy was thrown into the river after his kidnappers had become frightened for fear they would be caught.

## LADY CHURCHILL LOSES LEFT FOOT IN ACCIDENT

Two Fractures of Ankle Make Amputation Necessary.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, London, June 11.

In consequence of an accident caused by slipping on stairs a few days ago, it has been found necessary to amputate the left foot of Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York, and who is the mother of Winston Spencer Churchill, British Secretary of State for the Colonies. Her ankle was fractured in two places and it was found that the fractures would not heal because of her age, which is sixty-seven years. She stood the operation well and to-day her condition was reported as satisfactory.

Lord Randolph Churchill died in 1895. Five years later his widow was married to George F. M. Cornwallis-West, whom she divorced in 1914, resulting in the name of her first husband. In 1918 she was married to Montague Philippen Porch, a member of the faculty of Oxford University.

YOUR VACATION PROBLEM SOLVED. See Section 3 Today's Herald.

For a complete list of 300 of America's Leading Resorts.—Adv.

## DENBY ORDERS SIMS TO RETURN AT ONCE; WILL DISCIPLINE HIM

Curt Cable Says: 'Remainder of Your Leave Revoked.'

Report in Person to Secretary of Navy.

### REPLY IS DEMANDED

Administration Determimed to Curb Indiscreet Remarks of American Officers Abroad.

### PLAN DRASTIC ACTION

Intimated Speech in London Might Even Result in Dismissal of Admiral From U. S. Navy.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 11.

Secretary of the Navy Denby has accepted the challenge contained in the latest London utterance of Rear Admiral Sims to the effect that he will continue to repeat the statements which resulted in the first request for corroboration.

Without waiting for Admiral Sims' reply, which is unaccountably delayed, Secretary Denby to-day revoked the Admiral's leave of absence, and in one of the most curt orders ever issued in such circumstances, ordered the Admiral to return to the United States at once.

The Secretary of the Navy is clearly annoyed at the failure of Admiral Sims to acknowledge the first cablegram sent to him and the one to-day orders him to "acknowledge." The message says:

"Remainder your leave revoked. You will return to the United States immediately and report at once in person to the Secretary of the Navy. Acknowledge."

This sudden turn in the affair was regarded here as making it plain and evident that the Navy Department will not shirk any responsibility in the matter of disciplining Admiral Sims. While Secretary Denby insists his action is taken upon his own initiative, it is known the Administration is gravely disturbed by Admiral Sims' speeches and feels that serious diplomatic embarrassment may result therefrom.

In addition, there is a realization of the necessity of curbing indiscreet vocal offerings of American officers while abroad. The department will approach the task with undisguised regret, but with a firm determination to enforce the discipline of the Navy.

Secretary Denby refused to-day to say what course will be taken in disciplining Admiral Sims, but it is evident that a drastic one is in prospect. It was intimated to-day that it might even take the form of dismissal from the Navy. Admiral Sims is within one year of the retirement age.

Senator Poindexter, acting chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, which has been ordered by the Senate to make inquiry into the Sims incident, made no comment on the order by Secretary Denby for his recall.

In view of the fact that the vote on the resolution of inquiry was unanimous, however, it is